The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Radical party has shown itself utterly incompetent to conduct the government, and, at the same time, protect the rights and liberties of the people, and preserve the credit of the government, without financial ruin to the tax payers. The evidence is now palpable, that, since the close of the war, although there is not a man in the South in hostility to the government, not one who does not submit to the laws, except such as are abandoned to crime, the expenses of the government are kept up at a war footing. Not less than $1,500,000,000 have actually been collected by taxation, and, instead of the large National debt being diminished, it has been and is being increased.

The attempts of Radical financiers to bolster up the party are utterly futile, and their misrepresentations are exploded the moment the test of truth is applied to them. A fair exposition of the real state of the finances drives to the wall all the calculations of Mr. Wells and others, gotten up to cover the facts and conceal from the public view their actual condition.

Recently, several prominent gentlemen of New York, deeply interested in the financial condition of the Country, Messrs. Grinnell, Phelps and Hunt, addressed a letter to Mr. Alex. Delmar, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, than whom no man has access to more correct information, making such enquiries as would draw from him the statistics desired by the public. Mr. Delmar has replied fully to the queries propounded, and his letter we find in our Northern exchanges. We regret that its length precludes its publication in our columns. This letter has spread alarm in the Radical ranks. We have just room for the following compilation from the letter:

The paper shows that the treasury is involved in the current year's finances, and will need to borrow a very large sum to complete its engagements up to next June. Mr. Delmar estimates the deficiency at $154,339,202 25, without reckoning the needs of the post office, or the so mattered claims which have been deferred. This deficit will, at the end of the fiscal year, be an addition to the present amount of the public debt, a result against which Congress was warned by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose letter Mr. Delmar quotes. According to the Treasury estimates presented to Congress, the expenditures of this fiscal year, if none are deferred, will amount to $475,959,202 23, as follows:

Ordinary expenditures, 1868 '9	$398,317,183 65
Alaska, 1868 '9	7,200,000 00
Private appropriations 1868 '9	293,020 81
Deficiencies, 1867 '8	19,275,706 97
Principal of loans, 1847 '8 1868 '9	8,522,611 80
Treasurer's exp. 1868 '9, estimated	42,000,000 00
Total	$475,959,202 23

Without including the Post Office deficiency, which will amount to $6,100,000.

ESTIMATED REVENUE OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

To meet the $475,959,202 23 of expenditures for 1868 '9, we shall (Mr Delmar says) give the following receipts

Register's Receipts.	
Customs	$150,000,000
Internal Revenue	122,129,000
Public Lands	1,000,000
Direct Tax	1,500,000
Miscellaneous (excluding gold premium)	5,000,000
	$279,630,000
Treasurer's Receipts	42,000,000
Total	$321,630,000

Thus if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year, (to say nothing of matured claims deferred, or of the post office deficiency,) it will show a deficit of $154,339,202 25 at the end of the year, to be obtained from increased taxes or loans!

Mr. Delmar closes his lengthy exhibit with the following remarks:

"The reconstruction measures and tenure-of office law are the main cause of all the extravagant expenditures which, under economical management, I think could be diminished within a year $200,000,000 per annum, including gold interest on the public debt. Without a total change of policy, however, such retrenchment is impossible. A continuance of present measures means a continued heavy expenditure, and this can only be met by increasing the public debt."

"SPECIMEN BRICKS,"—WHAT THEY SAY OF EACH OTHER.

A gentleman, who heard a discussion, a few days since, between "Judge" Tourgee and "Windy Billy" Henderson, the holting and regular Radical candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, describes it as exceeding, in personal vituperation and billingsgate, anything which he ever heard on the stump before. It may be amusing, if not profitable, to hear what these specimen bricks of carpet-baggism and scallawagery, respectively, in North Carolina, have to say of each other.

We learn that Tourgee charged Henderson with having stolen the law-books of the late Benj. Kittrell, of Lexington; with having forged a note on the old Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Salem; and, also, with the mule business.

In reply, Billy accused Tourgee of having been *cut asted* by a negro, and ejected from a tenement which he had rented, and for which he had failed to pay, and with disgracing the bench of North Carolina by partisan exhibitions and personal depravity!

And of such is Radicalism! There is an old adage that when "rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

COMMISSIONERS AND SHERIFFS.

We learn that, in some of the counties, some of the Commissioners have not qualified, and others have not been appointed by "Gov." Holden, to fill the vacancy. In other counties, no Justices of the Peace have yet been appointed by the "Governor." Iredell, Catawba, and other counties, we understand, are among the number which have no magistrates. Why is this? The 15th of October is approaching, when the Registration must commence. The Registrars, according to the law, must be Justices of the Peace. If the "Governor" delays appointing magistrates, the ends of the law will be defeated.

Can any good reason be given why magistrates are not appointed in all the counties? Surely "Gov." Holden cannot design, by this, to let the elections in those counties go by default! So gross a dereliction of duty we cannot suppose, still we learn that the people of those counties are becoming restive under the delay of the Executive. Cannot "loyal" men enough be found in these counties to serve as Justices of the Peace?

We would suggest to the people of the counties, where no magistrates have been appointed, to hold meetings and suggest suitable men, such as would be acceptable, and call upon the Executive to appoint Justices for their several counties.

LEGISLATIVE VACANCIES.

There are a number of vacancies, both in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, created by the action of each House, declaring the seats of sundry Senators and Representatives vacant, for the alleged reason that they were banned by the Howard Amendment. The seat of L. D. Hall, of Sampson, was vacated by death. If writs of election have been issued for filling these vacancies, we have not heard of it. We append a list of the vacancies, as far as we now recollect them:

SENATE.

13th	Senatorial Dist.,	W. A. Allen.	
16th	"	"	L. D. Hall, dec'd.
22d	"	"	Josiah Turner, Jr
24th	"	"	Bedford Brown.
41st	"	"	E. W. Jones.

HOUSE.

Caldwell, Jas C. Harper.
Duplin, Isaac B. Kelly
Harnett, Neill S. Stuart.
Clay, John O. Hicks.
Jackson, Joseph Enoch.

The impression has prevailed that the elections to fill these vacancies would be ordered to take place on the 3rd of November, but we have not heard of the order to that effect. Is it not time it was done?

NOTICE.

The Electors for Johnston County, on the Seymour and Blair ticket for President and Vice President of the United States, will address the citizens of the county, at Meadow, 10th of October; Bentonville, 11th; Ingram's, 24th; Shelter, 20th; Johnson's, 22nd.; Swift Creek 23rd; Clayton, 24th.

We invite the Electors, Orators, Senators, Representatives and Judges, of the Radical party, to meet us, and discuss the great issues of the day, face to face, by daylight, before the people. They want the truth,—they want light,—they want information. That you may not be taken by surprise, we tell you what we, the Conservatives and Democrats, are in favor of, and what we are opposed to:

We are in favor of the Union and the Constitution, as made and interpreted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Jay, and their compatriots, and a prompt execution of the laws made in accordance therewith.

We are in favor of a free Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, each independent, yet necessary to constitute a perfect whole.

We are in favor of the Judiciary deciding on the constitutionality of the laws passed by the Legislative department of the government.

We are in favor of the enactment and rigid execution of such laws as will guarantee to every citizen of the State, white and black, the protection of life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness.

We are *opposed* to all secret political oath-bound organizations as being incompatible with the liberties of a free people.

We are opposed to arraying classes or color against each other, by falsehood or appeals to their prejudices or passions.

We are opposed to extravagant expenditures of the people's money by high taxes, as was done by the Radical party of the last Legislature. We are opposed to yankee adventurers and ignorant negroes making laws to govern the people of North Carolina.

We are opposed to stealing, generally, and, particularly, of "corn out of the fields" or hogs and cattle out of the woods, as advised by the North Carolina *Standard*, the organ of the Radical party of the State.

Above all, we are opposed to traducing the character of women, at any time, any where, or under any circumstances, as has been done by the organ of the Radical party of the State.

We are opposed to any discrimination between men of the Anglo Saxon race, because of the place of their birth; we extend to every honest man a hearty welcome and a hospitable hand, either as visitors or citizens of the Old North State.

J. T. LEACH,
WILLIS H. SANDERS, Electors.
WM. H. AVERA,

P. S. In due time, other appointments will be announced for the North side of the river.

THE CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We repeat what we stated in our issue of yesterday, that our intelligence from Pennsylvania is of the most cheering character.—There is no variation in the accounts that reach us from our friends there, and they warrant the expectation that on the 13th of October next the Conservatives will achieve a signal and overwhelming triumph.—*Nat Intel, 30th.*

For the Sentinel.

A Word Before Election.

We are on the eve of what is considered, by all parties, to be one of the most important Presidential elections that has taken place in this country.

In their general aspects, all of our Presidential elections are important, because they determine the policy of the nation, both foreign and domestic, for four years at least, and sometimes for many years, while they commit to the hands of a single individual an enormous power of patronage and influence, which he may wield either greatly to the benefit, or greatly to the damage, of the whole community.

But the rapidly approaching election is invested, by the circumstances of the times, with a special significance. It is conceded, on all hands, that our country has reached a turning-point in its career—one of those crises when a choice is to be made between two radically opposite and inconsistent causes.

We are aware that it is a common resort of the newspaper writers, and of popular speakers, to represent every political movement, which threatens the well being of their party, or their own hold or prospect of office, as a great crisis; but it is in no sympathy with such views that we express our sense of the magnitude of the present contest. Something more than the interest of the ins and outs is concerned in it, something more than the ascendancy of this faction or of that. It is, if we may so express it, an organic labor, and the result will be a very positive unmistakable good or evil.

The issue is plainly made at this election, whether the defenders of the old Constitution are to continue in the control of the Federal government, or whether they are to consent to take a subordinate position in politics, and remain with folded arms and silent tongues, until the last vestige of liberty has departed.

We do not mean, however, to discuss that issue here and at this time.

Whatever has occurred to us, to be said on it, we have already said, and we state it simply, as an occasion for urging upon all our readers, who are voters, the necessity and the duty of making up their minds upon that issue, and of voting upon it accordingly.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear people, who are intelligent and well to do in the world, say that they take no interest in politics—that one party is as good as another for them—and that they do not care the snap of a finger what party succeeds. Others, again, disgusted by the low tone of political life, the abuse and vulgarity in which it abounds—by the shameless falsehoods circulated in respect to the character of candidates, and the profane and filthy places in which meetings are held, steadily refrain from all manner of participation, and do not so much as cast in their ballots.

How many of these kinds there may be, it is impossible to tell; but, if any one will recall the number within his immediate acquaintance, he will see that the aggregate must be very great. Reckon up the Clergymen and Professors in Colleges and schools, who conceive that it is improper for them to enter the political arena—the manufacturers and merchants who are too much engaged in their employments to give time to any thing else,—the mechanics and farmers of quiet habits, who dread the turbulence of political campaigns, and it will be found that together they constitute no inconsiderable part of the body politic. By reference to the statistics of the country it will be seen that the whole white male population of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and, to be presumed, entitled to vote in 1856, was about 5,100,000, and yet the votes cast at a Presidential election seldom exceeded 3,000,000, leaving two millions of inhabitants who did not use their franchise. Go a little farther back and you will find, in 1852, the voting population in the State of New York was 800,000, yet the votes returned did not exceed 500,000. In Massachusetts, where there are more people, comparatively, capable of forming an opinion than in any other State in the Union, the white males over twenty-one were 200,000, and yet the vote, in 1852, was only 133,000, showing that nearly two-thirds of the adult population, for some cause or other, had stayed away from the polls.

Then come nearer home, and you will find similar results, by reference to our own county elections of more recent date. It cannot have been forgotten that not more than fifty per cent of our registered voters cast their ballots last year, and but little more than 50 per cent of the voter was cast even in our recent elections this summer, and so with other counties in the State. And doubtless the proportion is nearly as great in several other States. Some of these delinquents are, of course, kept away by illness, others by engagements abroad, but the majority, we have no doubt, by their own voluntary indifference and neglect.

The effect is, that the polls are controlled by interested or interior persons, who get themselves, or their followers, into important trusts, and shape the *laws*, and the administration of the *laws*, to suit their own debased purposes.

They increase the taxes, they dispense jobs, they peculate the public funds, they degrade the entire business and character of office, and arrange elections so as to secure a kind of hereditary tenure for themselves and their friends. But suddenly, by some tremendous malfeasance, the community is aroused, and it looks with extreme surprise upon the enormity, to which abuses have been carried. Why, however, should it be surprised? Was anything else to be expected? If the best men of society, well-informed and upright, were withdrawn from a participation in public affairs, leaving them to any and all sorts of cliques, or to professional jobbers, who manage primary meetings and Conventions, have they any one to blame but themselves? If the clergyman and scholar, if the lawyer and the merchant, if the peaceable mechanic and the honest laborer, refuse to take an active part in nominating and choosing good representatives, they cannot complain that the *ready* and the ballot-stuffer take advantage of their remissness.

Now, at all times, and in every community it must be that those who are interested in good government and wise laws far exceed those interested in bad government and unwise laws.

The office-seekers and office-holders, the schemers and jobbers, who prefer to make a dishonest living by "plunder," rather than an honest one by work, are always the few, compared with the rest.

It is an uncivilized and disorderly society, indeed, in which the rogues are in the majority; but if the honest sort abandon politics altogether, the rogues virtually become the majority. Though few, as to number, they are many as to influence. They are the vest effective government of society, and the talent, the virtue, the capacity, to which we theoretically impute the actual control of affairs, sinks into submission and insignificance.

We have spoken of those who abstain from politics as apt to be among the more intelligent and worthy classes, but we must qualify that admission to a certain extent.

They may be intelligent, but they certainly are not conscientious. No man, who comprehends the nature of our democratic life, can fail to perceive that the suffrage is the very breath of our nostrils, and if he neglect to exercise it, he is so far guilty of a capital moral offence.

The peculiarity of a democratic society is, that while it gives a larger scope for the exertion of every good and beneficent force, it also furnishes a wider field for the display of evil power. Its government confining its action by those few simple and primary functions, which look to the protection of individuals and no further, there is opened an almost unlimited arena for the encounter of the opposing elements of human nature.

Destructive and malignant passions are unbroked by the side of the more generous qualities; ignorance, and falsehood and selfishness are pitted, in mortal combat, against intelligence and virtue; and in the contemplation of the varied shock, the mind, which is not firm set upon the base of an indestructible faith in the goodness and truth of *God*, often wavers amid the impulses of fear and hope.

How immeasurably important it is, then, that every wise, every upright man, in such a society, should wield every energy that is given him, in confronting and arresting the check of wrong, and in establishing the right against the possibility of future assault?

In other civilized nations, which are differently constituted—in Germany, France, and even England, for example, it may not be a matter of importance to the individual whether he interests himself in public affairs or not. Controlled, as those nations are, by monarchs or oligarchs, his individual opinion to which he can give no effective expression may possess but little weight. But in this country it is otherwise. Opinion is everything here; the opinion of the least man has some force; because everything is here discussed in open public assembly, and nearly everything decided by the free ballot. There is no hereditary monarch; there are no hereditary classes, educated for the purpose to whom we may confide our practical statesmanship.

We have to work that function to ourselves. We are our own governors. We undertake to manage and pilot the ship of State on our own responsibility, and we cannot avoid that undertaking, we cannot shrink away from that responsibility, without incurring the guilt of a criminal non performance of duty. The father of a family, who should allow his servants to eat up his substance, and squander the patrimony of his children,—the man of business who should never look into the conduct of his clerks until they had ruined him by fraud or extravagance, would be universally reprobated as either a very foolish or a very wicked man; and yet such a man is not one whit more reckless or more immoral than the citizen who enjoys the benignant right of suffrage and omits its use. Suffrage is the rudder of the State, it is the providence—it is that which guides and animates the commonwealth, and for any man to forego it, is not only to commit political suicide for himself, but to prove recreant to his highest and noblest obligations to his fellow-man.

How frequently have we heard, in late years, of the degeneracy of our politics!

"The tone and vigor of public sentiment," it is said, "has fallen—the impelling motives of great parties are no longer principles, but spoils—our Presidents are no more Washingtons and Madisons,—our Senators are demagogues, who, for a petty, personal triumph, can betray an Empire to servitude, and our representatives, who find large constituencies to applaud their doings, and larger factions to shelter them from the due penalties of public justice and public scorn, are not a whit better."

Look at the Senate of the United States, a body which, in its palmy days, was one of the most dignified and respectable of legislative assemblies, now evincing a tenacity and incoherency of party spirit, wholly unworthy of it; declaring, through its speakers, that laws are atrocious, infamous, unconstitutional and disgraceful, and yet refusing, on the shabbiest technical grounds, or in base subserviency to a party behest, to repeal those laws."

Admitting this, we repeat the question, who is to blame? Our position is, that they are to blame who may, and will not, prevent it.

The community, itself, which refuses to exercise and to enforce its discrimination in the choice of public officers, and in the determination of public policy, cannot ascribe such a condition of things to any stronger cause than its own previous political indifference.

While men, capable of forming intelligent opinions, and capable of influencing the general mind, allow their absorption in business, their indolence, or their disregard of the vital consequences of political action, to keep them from forming opinions, and from expressing those opinions, by the effective agency of the ballot-box, they must expect to see public stations occupied by a degenerate class of statesmen,—by persons, even, who are not entitled to the name of statesmen at all, but are the merest schemers and self-seeking traders in politics.

What is not sown cannot be reaped, and they who slumber, instead of sowing, will find, as the Bible beautifully illustrates the truth, that the enemy, meanwhile, has filled the ground with tares.

The functions of government, on which so much of the physical and moral welfare of society depends, must be exercised by somebody; they do not execute themselves; they are applied either by upright or vicious men; and it remains with the people to determine to which of these they shall be committed.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Alamance Co., Sept. 1868.

The black wretch who committed an outrageous assault on Mrs. Widman, a respectable white lady, living near Danbury, Conn., has been captured, identified and lodged in jail. His name is Guyon, is nineteen years old, and hails from Newbern, N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA AND INDIANA.—We have seen letters from both these States, received in this city by the last mails, from reliable, well-informed, and careful sources, which are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both these States in October by majorities not less, surely, than TWENTY THOUSAND.—*Wash. Express.*

THE RIOT IN GEORGIA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF THE HON. B. H. HILL.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who is now in New York, has addressed the following letter to the *Tribune* of that city, and which is published in that journal of a late date. It deserves a careful perusal by every honest and reflecting reader:

To the Editor of the Tribune.—Sir: I have read all you have said in the *Tribune* on the subject of the collision at Camilla, in the State of Georgia. I beg permission to make a statement which will present this whole affair in its true light to you and the Northern people.

Early in the canvass the whites of that State (nine tenths of whom are democrats) received *positive information* that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themselves and hold nightly drills in military style. They were told that the object of the democratic party was to reenslave them, and that they must resist its success by force, and especially all negroes who should vote the democratic ticket. Very soon this canard, which originated in the Leagues, was openly proclaimed. White and colored speakers at public meetings advised the negroes to get ready to fight, and were reminded that they could use the torches for dwellings as well as the guns and axes against people. A painful rumor obtained currency that the acting Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy with, if not actually aiding, this movement. I do not know that this was actually so.

This state of things naturally created alarm. Several outbreaks were attempted, and several conspiracies to kill white people were detected, and the negroes, when arrested in different portions of the State, said they had authority and orders to this effect. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to these crimes was two fold. First—To place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the influences which might induce them to vote with the democrats, or not to vote at all. Second—To provoke collisions expressly to influence the Northern people with charges of "rebel outrages." Now the interests and the policy of the whites was just the reverse. In the first place, it was democratic property, and democratic families, which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes became demoralized by these politico military organizations and frequent assemblages, the crops would not be well gathered, and democrats own the crops, and their impoverished condition made them anxious to gather as much as possible for the anticipated high prices. But lastly, we knew that the result of the Presidential election depended chiefly on the vote of the Northern States, and we were exceedingly anxious to avoid every possible occurrence which could excite the passions of the Northern people. Our property, our safety, our families, our maturing crops, and our PARTY POLICY all combined to make us anxious—unusually anxious—to KEEP THE PEACE. How could we effectually keep the peace? None but those who felt the responsibility will ever know the difficulties with which our situation invested this question. But we resolved by common concert and counsel—

First: To bear every insult, and every outrage, possible, and never to resist or resort to force in any form, except when actually necessary to protect property, person or family.

Second: To stop, by the constituted State authorities, all these nightly drillings, secret military organizations, and armed assemblages, of every character, as calculated to break the peace.

We had no confidence that the Governor would voluntarily aid us. Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging the Governor to issue his proclamation forbidding these armed demonstrations. The Governor issued his proclamation, but in a style and with false charges which greatly confirmed the worst fears of the whites as to his sympathy with these movements.

But we had the proclamation, and we hoped that all threatened danger would disappear. Now, there was not the slightest desire, as you seem to think, of interfering with the constitutional right of black and white "to keep and bear arms," or to have republican meetings—as many and as long as they desire. We only desire to prevent military drills, and organizations not authorized by law, and armed assemblages calculated to break the peace; and these we desire to prevent by LEGAL AUTHORITY, executed by the CIVIL OFFICER. You now have the exact reason why the sheriff met the approaching armed procession, and after exhibiting the Governor's proclamation told the leaders they could hold the meeting peaceably, but begged them not to attempt it in violation of that proclamation.

Camilla is a very small village of not exceeding, I would say, 300 inhabitants—black and white—men, women and children.

A large assemblage of negroes gathered from surrounding counties, led by those white men, and all armed, and to be excited by inflammatory speeches, and many of them by other causes, placed the people, families and houses of that little village in danger of pillage, rape and burning, with the alternative, if prevented, of fearful "rebel outrages," to kill negroes and prevent free speech, scattered all over the North just as the State election was approaching, which, it was believed, would determine the Presidential election!

I know both Pierce and Murphy, the two white men who conducted the whole affair. They are of the most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet-baggers. Before the passage of the reconstruction measures, there was no complaint heard against them. These measures disfranchised every intelligent white citizen who held office in that country. Pierce settled as a Bureau agent in Lee county, and Murphy in Dougherty county, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated; and in the counties of Lee and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white republicans could be found in the three counties.

Thus, you see at a glance the temptations offered to Pierce and Murphy to get offices by the large negro votes. Accordingly since the passage of the reconstruction measures these men have been *united* with the negroes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last election. He has now received the nomination for that position from a Convention of negroes. Murphy was elected sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the electoral ticket. We have narrowly escaped several bloody riots in that region before. Our people have believed these men, especially the latter, incited them. They were both intensely in view, with others, when we counsel the difficulties in the way of preserving peace, and when we sought to secure the proclamation.

But in spite of that proclamation, and all the remonstrances of our people, and the presence of our women and children, they persisted in holding armed assemblages of negroes, and the Camilla riot is the unfortunate result.

The Camilla riot, properly understood, will admit to the Northern people, more clearly than a thousand speeches could, the good reason why the *Southern whites* are, at present, unwilling to extend universal, indiscriminate suffrage to the negroes. It is because they can be taken possession of by a very few bad white men seeking office at their hands, and made terrors to society, and dangers of safety to property and security for families. Many of the more intelligent readers and and repudiate these influences, but the greater number do not.

In these very counties of Lee and Dougherty, in which Pierce and Murphy reside, do personally know (for I plant in both I those counties) that in 1866—after the surrender, mark you—lands were selling from $10 to $20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of the reconstruction measures these very lands commenced declining, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with cotton as high as it was in 1866) at ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE IN GOLD!

To have our families and our lives thus constantly menaced and our property depreciated, is certainly a fearful and sad condition. Let every man in the North place himself, his family and his property in this condition in his native country, and then, when he makes the most peaceable efforts possible, in a lawful way, to avert these dangers, let him hear himself denounced as "a rebel," "an enemy," and a "traitor," and guilty of "rebel outrages," and he will have some idea of the exact condition of the Southern whites, many of whom did all in their power, like the writer, to prevent secession, and who have never seen the day when they would not give their lives to preserve the Constitution.

Our people bear these evils. Is there any other people on earth who would bear them so patiently? Why do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to rescue them.—They love every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want, above all things, peace. They will make any other sacrifice, accede to any other demand the North can make, to secure peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children and their little remnant of property under the domination of ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, excited and led on by a few bad white men, who have no desire but to get offices at the hands of these negroes.—Why should they, for peace, consent to that which must destroy all peace? Yours, very truly,

B. H. HILL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE—THE DUTY OF EVERY DEMOCRAT AND CONSERVATIVE.

We have not experienced an hour when we were doubtful of success since the nomination of our candidates. There were quite a number who, immediately after the nominations, thought they were not the best that could have been made. But reflection soon convinced those gentlemen of their error, and they finally admitted that the ticket was a strong one and would command success. Indeed, such was the feeling of confidence that succeeded, that even the Radicals wore long faces, and almost gave up in despair. That a change from this condition of things has taken place cannot be denied. The enemy have rallied, and now swaggeringly feign a confidence in the election of Grant and Colfax that may well impose upon the confiding as sincere. We may as well admit that this swaggering and boasting have imposed upon a number of our friends. Why is all this? What has happened to change the prospect of either party up to three weeks ago? What reason has any one for supposing that the people are any less determined now upon a change in our rulers in the coming elections than they were just after the nomination of Seymour and Blair? Where is the defection in the ranks of our grand organization? What man of influence has gone over to the enemy, or given evidence of want of faith in our success? No elections certainly have occurred that should discourage our friends or impart confidence in our enemies. It we calmly canvass the elections of Vermont and Maine there is really everything to stimulate our courage. The same ratio of gains in the States to vote in October will surely give us every one of them by large majorities.—For the life of us we can see nothing that should change the opinion entertained three weeks ago, Democrats, you are now entering the solemn hours that precede the battle! For the sake of the country at once cast behind you all apprehension and go to work in earnest. We summon every man to be true to himself and do his whole duty. Let the trumpet call into action every soldier of the Union! Let the chiefs of every precinct set to work, and from this time on devote themselves to rousing the staggardest mulating the wavering, and encouraging the timid and victory is certain! Rouse up, then, friends of the Constitution! Pass the word all along the line that every man must keep at his post till after election day! Throw off lethargy where it may exist. Take courage! Victory is sure if you will only work for it in earnest. Croakers are traitors in this crisis, and should be turned out of camp. Let us all make another grand effort, and a glorious triumph awaits us! We speak what we know. Our information, which is derived from the highest and most reliable and intelligent sources from all quarters of the country—being official in its nature—assures us that we can win if we will. Then let us all determine to do our whole duty and "God protect the right!"—*Wash. Reps. Express.*

It is understood that A. S. Welsh, Michigan carpet bag Senator from Florida, having drawn his five thousand dollars salary, and mileage for seven hours service as United States Senator, has gone to Iowa, to assume the Presidency of an Agricultural College.

SAYS MR. PRENTICE: "We publish this morning a sketch from the New York WORLD about the carpet-baggers. It gives the *personnel* of all of them, and a sorry set they are. It affords us great satisfaction to know that we are not a member of Congress."

Our Ohio Correspondence.

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 26, 1868.

Messrs Pell & Gales:—Since writing my last, we have had very exciting times here with political meetings, of which we have had some fine ones. The Radicals have made strong efforts to get up meetings, but, having no negroes to swell the crowd, they have all turned out complete failures. The lying Radical sheet, which is published in this city, always endeavors to have some excuses for the failures, but they won't do, all the time.

On last Saturday night, a big meeting was advertised, and at the same time a Democratic meeting. The Radicals did not have theirs. Why? Because there were only a dozen present, and the speaker excused himself on the plea of being unwell. (Such a small gathering was enough to make any one sick.) The Radical paper, on Monday, said, "on account of the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was small;" but the Democrats had a meeting on the same night, and in the same weather, and out of doors, too, (while the Reds had a large hall,) and an able speaker discussed the issues of the day to a crowd of about 3,000 persons!

No, it was not the weather, but the spirit of the people. They are tired of the abuse and blackguardism with which the Radical meetings abound; they desire a change; they say *they must* have a change, and they *will* have a change. They have been fooled long enough, and now they are tired of a base and "corrupt government." They want the "Union" once more, and they want white men, not negroes, to govern it—while the Radicals want the negroes to rule and control the South, and the "morality party" to rule the North, so that they can steal all they want. But that time is over.

The whole North is aroused. Thousands are leaving the sinking vessel and are crowding on board the good ship "Democracy," but it is like the old ship you sometimes hear sung of: "'She has landed many thousands and can land as many more.' Nearly every Democratic paper you pick up, you see, under the heading of "still they come," a notice of a one prominent Republican who has joined heart and soul under the Democratic banner, with Seymour and Blair inscribed. But how often do you hear of a Democrat joining the Radicals? I tell you they are "few and far between." And besides those of prominence, thousands of less note, but who, nevertheless, can vote, are leaving the "rotten party" and joining the Democracy. This fall they will vote for "equal taxation, Seymour and Blair," and the whole Democratic ticket.

There are plenty of good orators now filling our State with their rousing, cheering speeches, and they are doing much good. We have such men as Pendleton, Pugh, Thurman, Vallandigham, and others too numerous to mention, on the stump, for Seymour and Blair. Senator Doolittle made a fine speech here on last Friday. We had a tremendous meeting. Over 10,000 persons attended, and the fair sex, of which our city can boast of many, graced the occasion with their attendance. He made a fine, impressive speech, amid immense applause. Hon. Senator Thurman, and others, will address the citizens, on next Saturday, and Hon. George H. Pendleton will speak on the 30th. We expect to have glorious times.

The Radical party is resorting to every mean device imaginable to carry the election, *but they can't do it. The people hath said it and the people rule in this country.*—Every one is aroused and they intend to exert their utmost, and this Fall you may listen for a glorious report from Ohio, and you will not listen in vain,—for the 3rd of next November will show that Ohio has cast a heavy majority of her free people's votes for the Union, for Seymour and Blair. There are a great many working men here who will vote, but will not let their left hand know what their right hand does, for they are working for Radicals, and if their employers knew they had voted with the Democratic party, they would discharge them as they have done before; but they *will vote*, Democratic notwithstanding. It is all right for a man here to discharge another for voting the Democratic ticket, but it is a "horrible relation" indeed, if a man down South discharges a negro for voting the "carpet bag" ticket! A man here has a right to discharge whom he pleases, and for any cause, and I believe the people of the South have, too,—your traitor Holden to the contrary, notwithstanding.

I must close for this time. Hoping success to the "Old North State," and to Democracy generally.

Yours Truly,
J. W.

For the Sentinel.

OLD CABARRUS FOREVER!

A meeting was held at "Coddle Creek," in this County, on Saturday last, the 26th inst. Some three hundred white men and four hundred negroes were assembled—but one white scalla rag on the ground. Jos. William Holden made his appearance, according to appointment, and delivered himself. Maj. W. J. Montgomery, of this place, replied to him and wore him completely out. W. M. Robins, of Salisbury, followed, paying special respects to Hon. Nat. Boyden and giving him a skinning. Mr. Boyden, however, was not present.

Seymour and Blair and F. E. Shoffer will get every white vote present except ONE. Boyden is as flat as a flounder, in Cabarrus.

The Radicals will have to send out a stronger team than Jos. William, Dick Wynne, Coleman and Pool Taylord, if they expect to effect anything in this county. Our white men are all right. M.

CABARRUS Co., Sept. 29.

For the Sentinel.

Seymour and Blair in Orange.

There was a meeting of the Seymour and Blair club held at Durham's, on Saturday, the 26th, inst. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. William H. Battle, and Messrs. Strudwick, Argo, Lattow and Potts.

The assemblage was very large, both of white and colored citizens, who gave marked attention to the able and elaborate remarks of Judge Battle and the other gentlemen.

Old Orange is all right, and with such men as a Battle, a Graham, a Nash and a Turner as leaders, the Old North State will give Seymour and Blair a large majority in November next. She will throw off the grievous yoke of Radicalism carpet-baggism and every other ism, that may post to mar her prosperity and happiness. O.

At Clermont, Indiana, on Friday night the Radicals attacked a Democratic torchlight procession because it passed under a Grant and Colfax Club. We are happy to add that the Radicals were beaten badly.